



Attitude and Perception of Nigerians Towards the Registration and Collection of Permanent Voters Card (PVC)

A Study of Selected Traders in Ogbete Main Market Enugu, Enugu State

Ifegbuna, Anichebe, Ph.D.

Department of Psychology, University of Calabar, Nigeria

Publication Process

Date

Accepted

January 13th, 2021

Published

January 31st, 2021

ABSTRACT

The study was to evaluate the attitude and perception of Nigerians towards the registration and collection of Permanent Voters Card (PVC). The specific objectives were to: ascertain the level of knowledge the traders in Ogbete main market Enugu have about registration and collection of PVC in Enugu state, evaluate the nature of feelings of traders in Ogbete main market Enugu in registration and collection of PVCs in Enugu state and ascertain the effect of sight on traders in Ogbete main market Enugu in registration and collection of PVC in Enugu State. The total population for the study was six thousand, seven hundred and fifty-eight (7758). The study used the survey approach. The primary sources were personal interview and the administration of questionnaire to the traders. Out of a population of 7,758 traders, the sample size of 776 was chosen after applying the 10 percent of the total population for the determination of adequate sample size. Out of 776 respondents of the sample size, 668 respondents returned the questionnaire and accurately filled. Z-test, Pearson correlation coefficient, (F-statistics), and regression analysis were used to test the hypotheses, determine the nature, and strength of the research variables. The findings indicated that the level of knowledge of traders in Ogbete main market has significant influence on registration and collection of PVC in Enugu state with $Z(95, n = 668) = 8.390, p > 0.05$, the nature of feelings of traders in Ogbete main market Enugu has significant influence on registration and collection of PVC in Enugu state with $Z(95, n = 668) = 7.623, p > 0.05$ and the sight on traders in Ogbete main market Enugu has significant influence in registration and collection of PVC in Enugu state with $Z(95, n = 668) = 8.567, p > 0.05$. The study concluded there is an effect of knowledge, feelings and sight of the traders in Ogbete main market Enugu on registration and collection of PVC in Enugu state. The study recommended that there should proper procedures and suitable principles that will enable traders in Ogbete in registration and collection of PVC.

Keywords: Attitude and Perception, Registration PVC, Collection of PVC

1. Introduction

According to Ahmed and Usman (2015) most sovereign nationalities are governed by pure democratic ideals where citizens express their right through the conduct of an election in choosing a leader whom they believe their nation's destiny can be entrusted with. However, crass lack of electoral integrity has been the bane of civil rule, transitions to democratic rule, governance and development in Nigeria. Electoral malfeasance and malpractices have historically undermined the conduct of free, fair and credible elections and have also rendered the electorate powerless thereby massively lacking public trust and confidence in the electoral process. It is only by restoring integrity into the electoral process that we can appropriately safeguard the will of the Nigerian people for democracy to thrive.

However, the independent electoral commission charged with the conduction and overseeing election processes in Nigeria have employed a number of innovative approaches, some of which are now considered best practice to improve the management and conduct of elections. Jega (2012) opine that some of electoral reforms that have been instituted in Nigeria include the use of permanent voters' card and information and communication technology, adoption of more transparent and inclusive processes, professionalization of the organization, amendments to legal framework and improvement of relationships with external stakeholders. As a result of these efforts, the past several years has seen the varying successes of a number of elections conducted in Nigeria.

Prior to the 2015 general election, the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) introduced to Nigerians a new system of voting facilitated by the use of Permanent Voter's Cards (PVC) and their card readers. INEC considered the introduction to be a necessary means of ensuring free and fair elections and minimize judicial battles after elections. The number that registered and collects their PVCs do not always meet the INEC expectations. This has prompted INEC to go on massive pleading and encouragement to eligible Nigerians to go and register and collect their PVCs prior to the just concluded 2019 elections.

The figure of uncollected PVCs across the country, according to INEC, is overwhelming. This has left many wondering if the owners of these uncollected PVCs are truly Nigerians or not. Some Nigerians have asked what would happen to the uncollected PVCs if their owners fail to collect them. This is one question INEC did not provide answer to, even as opposition has even accused the electoral umpire of planning to hand it over to the ruling APC to rig the 2019 elections. How this is, nobody knows, but it's been a mixed bag of experiences for majority of Nigerians trying to register or collect their PVCs.

Statement of the Problem

Democratic government is a government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation usually involving periodically held free elections (Webster Dictionary). Democratic government such as Nigeria, promotes universal suffrage. PVC was introduced in Nigeria by the INEC to enable every adult citizen, regardless of wealth, income, gender, social status, race, ethnicity, or any other restriction, to vote in general elections. The purpose of the PVC is to ensure that all votes are counted and that elections are not rigged.

In spite of the immeasurable benefits of the PVC for a free and fair process of elections, the low rate at which electorates in Nigeria registers and collects their PVCs remains a huge concern to both INEC and political parties. Many factors have contributed to the lack of willingness for registration and collection of PVC in Nigeria. Some people said it is lack of voter education and sensitization of voters because many people believe that there is no need of collecting their PVCs because the votes will not count.

Consequently, this study attempts to evaluate the attitude and perception of Nigerians especially traders in Ogbete main market towards the registration and collection of PVCs, so as to know the extent to which the attitude and

perception of traders in Ogbete main market has contributed to the lack of interest in registration and collection of PVC in Enugu State.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to evaluate the attitude and perception of Nigerians towards the registration and collection of Permanent Voters Card (PVC). The specific objectives of the study were to:

1. Ascertain the level of knowledge the traders in Ogbete main market Enugu have about registration and collection of PVC in Enugu state.
2. Evaluate the nature of feelings of traders in Ogbete main market Enugu in registration and collection of PVCs in Enugu state.
3. Ascertain the effect of sight on traders in Ogbete main market Enugu in registration and collection of PVC in Enugu State.

Research Questions

The following questions served as a guide to the study:

1. What is the level of knowledge the traders in Ogbete main market Enugu have about registration and collection of PVCs in Enugu state?
2. To what extent does feelings of traders in Ogbete main market Enugu affects registration and collection of PVCs in Enugu state?
3. What is the extent of effect sight on traders in Ogbete main market Enugu have on registration and collection of PVC in Enugu state.

Statement of the Hypotheses

The following alternate hypotheses guided the discussions of the study

1. The level of knowledge of traders in Ogbete main market has significant influence on registration and collection of PVC in Enugu state.

The nature of feelings of traders in Ogbete main market Enugu has significant influence on registration and collection of PVC in Enugu state.

The sight on traders in Ogbete main market Enugu has significant influence in registration and collection of PVC in Enugu state.

Significance of the Study

This study will be of great importance to various interest groups which include the Independence National Electoral Commission (INEC), government at all levels (federal, state, and local governments), and political parties.

The study will provide them with the information to ensure that Nigerians must especially traders, participate fully in general election through voting, by bringing to light the thoughts and attitudes of these traders towards the way and manner elections are conducted in Nigeria.

2. Review of Related Literature

Conceptual Review

Concept of Attitude

Allport (1935) defined an attitude as a mental or neural state of readiness, organized through experience, exerting a directive or dynamic influence on the individual's response to all objects and situations to which it is related. A simpler definition of attitude is a mindset or a tendency to act in a particular way due to both an individual's

experience and temperament. Typically, when we refer to a person's attitudes, we are trying to explain his or her behavior. Pickens (2016) opine that attitudes are a complex combination of things we tend to call personality, beliefs, values, behaviors, and motivations. Attitudes help us define how we see situations, as well as define how we behave toward the situation or object.

Formation of Attitudes

How are attitudes formed? Attitude formation is a result of learning, modelling others, and our direct experiences with people and situations. Attitudes influence our decisions, guide our behavior, and impact what we selectively remember (not always the same as what we hear). Attitudes come in different strengths, and like most things that are learned or influenced through experience, they can be measured and they can be changed.

Concept of Perception

Perception is closely related to attitudes. Perception is the process by which organisms interpret and organize sensation to produce a meaningful experience of the world (Lindsay & Norman, 1977). In other words, a person is confronted with a situation or stimuli. The person interprets the stimuli into something meaningful to him or her based on prior experiences. However, what an individual interprets or perceives may be substantially different from reality.

The perception process follows four stages: stimulation, registration, organization, and interpretation. A person's awareness and acceptance of the stimuli play an important role in the perception process. Receptiveness to the stimuli is highly selective and may be limited by a person's existing beliefs, attitude, motivation, and personality (Assael, 1995). Individuals will select the stimuli that satisfy their immediate needs (perceptual vigilance) and may disregard stimuli that may cause psychological anxiety (perceptual defense).

Concept of Permanent Voter's Card (PVC)

In 2007, Musa Yar'Adua was elected president of Nigeria in an election so flawed, one of his major actions as president was pushing for electoral reforms. To his credit, due to progress made since, an election like that of 2007 (described as "a charade" by election observers) is unlikely today. This is because INEC has embraced technology. While Nigeria's elections are by no means fully electronic, the use of Permanent Voter Cards (PVC) verified by electronic card readers to accredit voters has proven a major leap.

Under the current system, voters show up at polling units and have their PVC verified by card readers before being allowed to vote. The two-step authentication eliminates the dual problems of impersonation and multiple voting which are previously rampant rigging tactics. It's a major shift from the past when only paperwork (which could easily be faked) was enough to allow voters cast a ballot.

"The smart card readers and PVCs were a very important innovation that really enhanced the credibility of the elections," says Richard Klein, senior adviser for elections at the National Democratic Institute (NDI) (Quartz Africa 19th February, 2019). To reduce the likelihood of a hack, the card readers are also programmed to only transmit data without receiving any during the polls. The commission has also proven proactive in solving any card reader-related problems. Eyitemi Egbejule, a cyber-security consultant, who worked on card reader tests as a third-party consultant before they debuted in the 2015 election says INEC fixed all identified security issues before the elections. The commission has since upgraded the system ahead of this year's elections.

PVC Registration

Voters card registration requires that the two voter cards be obtained by the prospective voter, namely Temporary Voter Card and Permanent Voter Card. The later popularly called the PVC is what is used to vote during the elections. A person can only register once, and registration is done at the ward or LGA where one resides, or works in gainful employment or one's state of origin. Eligibility to participate in the voting registration process includes, but not limited to, that such person must be a citizen of Nigeria, and must have attained the age of 18 years, on or before

the registration day. A person who intends to register as a voter must appear in person at the registration Centre as approved by the commission.

Amidst the several advantages of voter registration, the most proficient is that it aids the prevention of multiple voting and bars underage voting. It also aids the evaluation of the number of citizens who participate in the electoral process vis-a-vis the estimated number of citizens in the country.

From Lagos to Port Harcourt and from Ilorin to Abuja, intending voters have complained bitterly about the harrowing experiences they underwent while trying to collect their cards. Not only did the INEC offices fail to open early enough, the officials allegedly conducted themselves in less than salutary ways, talking down on their customers, complaining of fatigue and failing to attend to thousands of registered voters. It will be recalled that as the deadline for the conclusion of the continuous voter registration exercise ended in August last year, there were widespread complaints about the high-handedness and inefficiency of INEC officials at the registration centers. Distraught Nigerians decried the late arrival of the officials at the registration centers and the insufficiency of the direct data capturing (DDC) which slowed down the pace of the exercise.

PVC Collection

The Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) has decried the nonchalant attitude of Nigerians in the collection of Permanent Voters Cards (PVCs) saying the attitude was not in the best interest of the country for the 2019 election. The Resident Electoral Commissioner (REC) in Imo, Prof. Francis Ezeonu, made this known at a sensitization meeting with stakeholders in Owerri Municipal and Owerri West Local Government Areas of Imo. Ezeonu said the attitude was more prevalent in the South East. He said that politics was a game of numbers which required citizens to arm themselves with their PVCs as ready tools to vote in credible candidates (Business Day 6th April, 2018).

Sadly, similar, or in fact worse, experiences have been recorded during the PVC collection exercise. In many cases, voters besieged the collection points at dawn and stayed for long hours on queues, only to be told that their cards were not ready or, even more strangely, that they would be ready after the elections. As a matter of fact, the head, Voter Education, Publicity, Gender and Civil Society at the INEC office in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja, Mrs Ndidi Okafor, was recently quoted as saying that the commission was overwhelmed by the rush by eligible voters to collect their PVCs. She appealed to those yet to collect their PVCs in the FCT to be patient with the commission, as it would do everything possible to distribute them before today. But that target has apparently not been met.

These are feared to have affected the attitude and perception of traders towards voter's registration and collection. Those in the south-east believes that the government is using INEC to thwart their process of voting by making everything very difficult for them.

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical background for this study is Attribution Theory by Heidler (1958) and Cognitive Mobilization Theory by Dalton (1984).

Attribution Theory

Since the 1950s, researchers have tried to understand and explain why people do what they do. Attribution theory was first introduced by Heidler (1958) as "naive psychology" to help explain the behaviors of others by describing ways in which people make casual explanations for their actions. Heidler believed that people have two behavioral motives:

I. the need to understand the world around them; and

II. the need to control their environment. Heidler proposed that people act on the basis of their beliefs whether or not these beliefs are valid.

Weiner (1979) suggested that individuals justify their performance decisions by cognitively constructing their reality in terms of internal–external, controllable-uncontrollable, and stable–unstable factors.

According to Weiner (1979), when one tries to describe the processes of explaining events and the relating behavior, external or internal attributions can be given. An external attribution assigns causality to an outside agent or force. An external attribution claims that some outside force motivated the event. By contrast, an internal attribution assigns causality to factors within the person. An internal attribution claims that the person was directly responsible for the event. Controllability refers to whether the person had the power to exert control over the events of the situation. Finally, stability of the cause relates to whether the behavior is consistent over time because of the individual's values and beliefs or because of outside elements such as rules or laws that would govern a person's behavior in the various situations.

Attribution theory is a concept from social psychology that allows people to offer explanations for why things happen and is more concerned with the individual's cognitive perceptions than the underlying reality of events (Daley 1996). As such, fundamental attribution error occurs when the influence of external factors is underestimated and the influence of internal factors is overestimated in regard to making judgments about behavior. Self-serving bias is the tendency for individuals to attribute their own successes to internal factors while putting the blame for failures on external factors.

Cognitive Mobilization Theory

In cognitive explanation of political education and participation, political scientists speculate that education and political involvement mobilize political literacy as an internal process. Thus, cognitive mobilization theory postulates that political education and political engagement act upon the individual to mobilize his mental capabilities in dealing with politics. Cognitive mobilization theory is the process through which people receive their cognitive cues to make decisions on voting and participation in other forms of political activities.

Denny and Doyle (2008) postulates that political education has an especially strong effect because it reduces the costs and increases the benefit of voting in multiple ways. First, education increases the cognitive skills that facilitate learning about politics. Second, the better educated receive more gratification from electoral participation. Thus, political education according cognitive mobilization theorists helps people overcome the bureaucratic obstacle involved in voting process.

According to Tam (1999) it is not higher education per se that increases one's likelihood of voting, but rather the socialization process that is provided through education. Cognitive mobilization theory of political literacy argues that political education increases engagement in politics by developing the citizens' cognitive skills which in turn enables them to process complex information about the political system and to enhance feeling of civic duty (Tam, 1999).

Empirical Review

Electoral participation is another political attitude dimension that has become a matter of debate in the literature on clientelism. There has been a growing discussion about whether vote buying increases or decreases voter participation in elections. Using a field experiment in West Africa, Vicente (2013) found strong evidence that vote buying increases participation. Similarly, Carreras and Irepoglu (2013: 616) suggest that the distribution of electoral rewards is effective in mobilizing voters in Latin America. In Egypt, Blaydes (2011) concludes that voters exercised their right to vote because they expected benefits (to be sure, she was describing elections under Mubarak's authoritarian rule). Nonetheless, other studies have produced contradictory findings. In Nigeria, Bratton (2008: 15), for instance, found that vote buying decreases individuals' electoral participation, suggesting that along with electoral violence, clientelist exchanges trigger disillusionment among the electorate, leading them to exit the political process.

Finan and Schechter, using their multiple sources of information, not only show that clientelism happens and is effective, but also offer a possible explanation as discussed above of why it is self-enforcing. Both in the household and middlemen survey's respondents are asked about their exposure to clientelism. Households are asked if during

the 2006 election any political party offered them money, food, payment of utility bills, medicines, and/or other goods. Middlemen were asked if their parties offered each individual any of these. Also, if any other party made offerings of this kind to the individuals. From the household survey, the authors find that 26 percent were offered something in exchange for their votes. This is a non-negligible result, especially if we consider that in surveys in which respondents are asked directly about their experience, there tends to be underreporting. Results are even higher when middlemen are interviewed.

3. Methodology

The study based on the investigating the attitude and perception of Nigerians towards the registration and collection permanent voters' cards (PVC) in selected traders in Ogbete main market Enugu, Enugu state. The total population for the study was six thousand, seven hundred and fifty-eight (7758). The study used the survey approach. The primary sources were personal interview and the administration of questionnaire to the traders. Out of a population of 7,758 traders, the sample size of 776 was chosen after applying the 10 percent of the total population for the determination of adequate sample size. Out of 776 respondents of the sample size, 668 respondents returned the questionnaire and accurately filled. That gave 86 percent response rate. The validity of the instrument was tested using content analysis and the result was good. The reliability was tested using the Pearson correlation coefficient (r). It gave a reliability co-efficient of 0.77 which was also good. Data was presented and analyzed by mean score (3.0 and above agreed while below 3.0 disagreed) and standard deviation using Sprint Likert Scale. The hypotheses were analyzed using Z-test statistic tool.

4. Data Presentation and Analysis

Likert Scale Analyses

Research Question One

What is the level of knowledge the traders in Ogbete main market, Enugu have in registration and collection of permanent voters' cards in Enugu state?

Table 4.1: Responses to Research Question One

		5 SA	4 A	3 N	2 DA	1 SD	ΣFX	- X	SD	Decision
1	There are procedures that the traders in ogbete encounter in registration and collection of PVC	320 64 9.6	1616 404 60.5	240 80 12.0	176 88 13.2	32 32 4.8	2384 668 100%	3.57	.995	Agree
2	There are principles that hinder the traders in ogbete Enugu to registration and collection of their PVC	2350 470 70.4	608 152 22.8	60 20 3.0	28 14 2.1	12 12 1.8	3058 668 100%	4.58	.804	Agree
3	The strategies for registration and collection of PVC are not conducive for the traders.	1140 228 34.1	944 236 35.3	216 72 10.8	96 48 7.2	84 84 12.6	2480 668 100%	3.71	1.337	Agree
4	The facts concerning the registration and collection of PVC are not acceptable to the traders.	1580 316 47.3	640 160 24.0	216 72 10.8	192 96 14.4	24 24 3.6	2652 668 100%	3.97	1.217	Agree
5	The concepts of registration and collection of PVC wastes much of the traders' time.	1200 240 35.9	1328 332 49.7	264 88 13.2	8 4 .6	4 4 .6	2804 668 100%	4.20	.728	Agree
	Total grand mean and standard deviation							4.006	1.0162	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 4.1, agreed that there are procedures that the traders in ogbete encounter in registration and collection of PVC with mean score of 3.57 and standard deviation of .995. There are principles that hinder the traders in ogbete Enugu to registration and collection of their PVC with mean score of 4.58 and standard deviation of .804. The strategies for registration and collection of PVC are not conducive for the traders with mean score of 3.71 and standard deviation of 1.337. The facts concerning the registration and collection of PVC are not acceptable to the traders with mean score of 3.97 and standard deviation of 1.217, the concepts of registration and collection of PVC wastes much of the traders' time with mean score of 4.20 and standard deviation of .728.

Research Question Two

What is the nature of feelings of the traders in Ogbete main market, Enugu has in registration and collection of permanent voter's cards in Enugu state?

Table 4.2: Responses to Research Question Two

		5 SA	4 A	3 N	2 DA	1 SD	∑FX	- X	SD	Decision
6	There is subjective experience of traders in ogbete main market Enugu in the registration and collection	2700 540 80.6	304 76 11.4	60 20 3.0	48 24 3.6	8 8 1.2	3120 668 100%	4.67	.801	Agree
7	There is negative expressive behavior of officers that delays the traders in the registration and collection	620 124 18.6	928 232 34.7	348 116 17.4	144 72 10.8	124 124 18.6	2164 668 100%	3.24	1.373	Agree
8	The psychological changes of the traders affect registration and collection of PVC	1120 224 33.5	800 200 29.9	264 88 13.2	232 116 17.4	40 40 6.0	2456 668 100%	3.68	1.264	Agree
9	The instrumental behavior of the traders does not allow them for registration.	940 188 28.1	1024 256 38.3	276 92 13.8	136 68 10.2	64 64 9.6	2440 668 100%	3.65	1.253	Agree
10	The cognitive processes of the traders are low.	1380 276 41.3	848 212 31.7	252 84 12.6	96 48 7.2	48 48 7.2	2624 668 100%	3.93	1.212	Agree
	Total grand mean and standard deviation							3.834	1.181	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 4.2, agreed that There is subjective experience of traders in ogbete main market Enugu in the registration and collection with mean score of 4.67 and standard deviation of .801. There is negative expressive behavior of officers that delays the traders in the registration and collection with mean score of 3.24 and standard deviation of 1.373. The psychological changes of the traders affect registration and collection of PVC with mean score of 3.68 and standard deviation of 1.264. The instrumental behavior of the traders does not allow them for registration with mean score of 3.65 and standard deviation of 1.253, the cognitive processes of the traders are low with mean score of 3.93 and standard deviation of 1.212.

Research Question Three

What is the effect of sight on the traders in Ogbete main market, Enugu has in registration and collection of permanent voter's cards in Enugu state?

Table 4.3: Responses to Research Question Three

		5 SA	4 A	3 N	2 DA	1 SD	ΣFX	- X	SD	Decision
11	Traders did not see registration and collection of PVC as customer base	1360 272 40.7	1088 272 40.7	144 48 7.2	88 44 6.6	32 32 4.8	2712 668 100%	4.06	1.083	Agree
12	Registration and collection of PVC lacks customer's needs	2555 511 76.5	464 116 17.4	75 25 3.7	16 8 1.2	8 8 1.2	3118 668 100%	4.67	.716	Agree
13	PVC lacks values because of corruption and therefore traders reluctant to pick them.	1680 336 50.3	1008 252 37.7	84 28 4.2	80 40 6.0	12 12 1.8	2864 668 100%	4.29	.930	Agree
14	Traders in ogbete main market Enugu lack the ability to interpret their surrounding environment in respect of PVC	140 28 4.2	1568 392 58.7	192 64 9.6	224 112 16.8	72 72 10.8	2196 668 100%	3.29	1.128	Agree
15	It does not evolved emotion in traders' minds to go and pick it.	1040 208 31.1	880 220 32.9	276 92 13.8	96 48 7.2	100 100 15.0	2392 668 100%	3.58	1.382	Agree
	Total grand mean and standard deviation							3.978	1.048	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 4.3, agreed that Traders did not see registration and collection of PVC as customer base with mean score of 4.06 and standard deviation of 1.083. Registration and collection of PVC lacks customer's needs with mean score of 4.67 and standard deviation of .716. PVC lacks values because of corruption and therefore traders reluctant to pick them with mean score of 4.29 and standard deviation of .930. Traders in ogbete main market Enugu lack the ability to interpret their surrounding environment in respect of PVC with mean score of 3.29 and standard deviation of 1.128, It does not evolved emotion in traders' minds to go and pick it with mean score of 3.58 and standard deviation of 1.382.

Test of Hypotheses

Hypothesis One: The level of knowledge of traders in Ogbete main market has significant influence on registration and collection of PVC in Enugu state.

Table 4.4: Z – test on Hypothesis One

		The level of knowledge of traders in Ogbete main market has significant influence on registration and collection of PVC in Enugu state
N		668
Normal Parameters	Mean	4.032
	Std Deviation	.959
Most Extreme	Absolute	.324
Most Extreme	Positive	.227
Differences	Negative	-.324
Kolmogorov-Smirnon Z		8.390

Asymp. Sig.(2-tailed)		.000
a.	Test distribution is Normal	
b.	Calculated from data	

Decision Rule

If the calculated Z-value is greater than the critical Z-value (i.e $Z_{cal} > Z_{critical}$), reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis accordingly.

Result

With Kolmogorov-Smirnon Z – value of 8.390 and on Asymp. Significance of 0.000, the responses from the respondents as display in the table is normally distributed. This affirms that the assertion of the most of the respondents that the level of knowledge of traders in Ogbete main market has significant influence on registration and collection of PVC in Enugu state.

Decision

Furthermore, comparing the calculated Z- value of 8.390 against the critical Z- value of 2.18 (2-tailed test at 95% level of confidence) the null hypothesis was rejected. Thus, the alternative hypothesis was accepted which states that the level of knowledge of traders in Ogbete main market has significant influence on registration and collection of PVC in Enugu state.

Hypothesis Two: The nature of feelings of traders in Ogbete main market Enugu has significant influence on registration and collection of PVC in Enugu state.

Table 4.5: Z – test on Hypothesis Two

		The nature of feelings of traders in Ogbete main market Enugu has significant influence on registration and collection of PVC in Enugu state
N		668
Normal Parameters	Mean	3.834
	Std Deviation	1.181
Most Extreme	Absolute	.295
Most Extreme	Positive	.190
Differences	Negative	-.295
Kolmogorov-Smirnon Z		7.623
Asymp. Sig.(2-tailed)		.000

- a. Test distribution is Normal
- b. Calculated from data

Decision Rule

If the calculated Z-value is greater than the critical Z-value (i.e $Z_{cal} > Z_{critical}$), reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis accordingly.

Result

With Kolmogorov-Smirnon Z – value of 7.623 and on Asymp. Significance of 0.000, the responses from the respondents as display in the table is normally distributed. This affirms that the assertion of the most of the respondents that the nature of feelings of traders in Ogbete main market Enugu has significant influence on registration and collection of PVC in Enugu state.

Decision

Furthermore, comparing the calculated Z- value of 7.623 against the critical Z- value of 2.18 (2-tailed test at 95% level of confidence) the null hypothesis was rejected. Thus, the alternative hypothesis was accepted which states that the nature of feelings of traders in Ogbete main market Enugu has significant influence on registration and collection of PVC in Enugu state.

Hypothesis Three: The sight on traders in Ogbete main market Enugu has significant influence in registration and collection of PVC in Enugu state.

Table 4.6: Z – test on Hypothesis Three

		The sight on traders in Ogbete main market Enugu has significant influence in registration and collection of PVC in Enugu state
N		668
Normal Parameters	Mean	3.992
	Std Deviation	1.032
Most Extreme	Absolute	.331
Most Extreme	Positive	.226
Differences	Negative	-.331
Kolmogorov-Smirnon Z		8.567
Asymp. Sig.(2-tailed)		.000

a. Test distribution is Normal

b. Calculated from data

Decision Rule

If the calculated Z-value is greater than the critical Z-value (i.e $Z_{cal} > Z_{critical}$), reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis accordingly.

Result

With Kolmogorov-Smirnon Z – value of 8.567 and on Asymp. Significance of 0.000, the responses from the respondents as display in the table is normally distributed. This affirms that the assertion of the most of the respondents that the sight on traders in Ogbete main market Enugu has significant influence in registration and collection of PVC in Enugu state.

Decision

Furthermore, comparing the calculated Z- value of 8.567 against the critical Z- value of 2.18 (2-tailed test at 95% level of confidence) the null hypothesis was rejected. Thus, the alternative hypothesis was accepted which states that the sight on traders in Ogbete main market Enugu has significant influence in registration and collection of PVC in Enugu state.

Discussion of Findings

From the result hypothesis one, comparing the calculated Z- value of 8.390 against the critical Z- value of 2.18 (2-tailed test at 95% level of confidence) the null hypothesis was rejected. Thus, the alternative hypothesis was accepted which states that the level of knowledge of traders in Ogbete main market has significant influence on registration and collection of PVC in Enugu state. In support of the literature review, a person can only register once, and registration is done at the ward or LGA where one resides, or works in gainful employment or one's state of origin.

From the result hypothesis two, comparing the calculated Z- value of 7.623 against the critical Z- value of 2.18 (2-tailed test at 95% level of confidence) the null hypothesis was rejected. Thus, the alternative hypothesis was accepted which states that the nature of feelings of traders in Ogbete main market Enugu has significant influence on registration and collection of PVC in Enugu state. In support of the literature review, in many cases, voters besieged the collection points at dawn and stayed for long hours on queues, only to be told that their cards were not ready or, even more strangely, that they would be ready after the elections.

From the result hypothesis three, comparing the calculated Z- value of 8.567 against the critical Z- value of 2.18 (2-tailed test at 95% level of confidence) the null hypothesis was rejected. Thus, the alternative hypothesis was accepted which states that the sight on traders in Ogbete main market Enugu has significant influence in registration and collection of PVC in Enugu state. In support of the literature review, Eligibility to participate in the voting

registration process includes, but not limited to, that such person must be a citizen of Nigeria, and must have attained the age of 18 years, on or before the registration day.

5. Conclusion

The study concluded that there is an effect of knowledge, feelings and sight of the traders in Ogbete main market Enugu on registration and collection of PVC in Enugu state. The independent electoral commission charged with the conduction and overseeing election processes in Nigeria have employed a number of innovative approaches, some of which are now considered best practice to improve the management and conduct of elections. The numbers that registered and collect their PVCs do not always meet the INEC expectations. This has prompted INEC to go on massive pleading and encouragement to eligible Nigerians to go and register and collect their PVCs prior to the just concluded 2019 elections.

6. Recommendation

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made:

1. There should proper procedures and suitable principles that will enable traders in Ogbete in registration and collection of PVC.
2. There is should a maintained cognitive process of registration and collection of PVC to enable a good psychological stability of traders.
3. Corruption and favoritism among officers should eradicate for positive attitude and perception of traders on registration and collection of PVC.

References

- Ahmed AM, Usman M (2015) The Impact of Technology on Nigeria's Democratic Development: An Analysis Of The Card Reading Machine. *Int J Multidisciplinary Res Modern Edu*, 1: 2.
- Allport, G. W. (1935). Attitudes. In Murchison C. (Ed.), *Handbook of social psychology* (pp. 798–844). Worcester, MA: Clark University Press.
- Assael, H. (1995). *Consumer behavior & marketing action* (5th ed.). London: PWS-Kent Publishing Company.
- Blaydes (2011) *concludes that voters exercised their right to vote because they expected benefits (to be sure, she was describing elections under Mubarak's authoritarian rule).*
- Bratton, M. (2008). Vote Buying and Violence in Nigerian Election Campaigns. *Electoral Studies*, 27(4): 621–632.
- Carreras, M. and Irepoglu, Y. (2013) Trust in Elections, Vote Buying, and Turnout in Latin America. *Electoral Studies*, 32: 609–619.
- Daley, D. 1996. Attribution theory and the glass ceiling: Career development among federal employees. *Public Administration and Management: An Interactive Journal*, 1(1).
- Dalton RJ. Cognitive Mobilization and Partisan Dealignment in Advanced Industrial Democracy. *Journal of Politics*. 1984, 46(1):264–284.
- Denny k. and Doyle O. Political Interest, Cognitive Ability and Personality: Determinant of Voters Turnout in Britain. *British Journal of Political Science* 2008; 38(2):291–310.
- Heidler, F. (1958). *The psychology of interpersonal relations*. New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons.
- Jega AM (2012) Report on the 2011 General Elections. *Independent National Electoral Commission*.
- Lindsay, P., & Norman, D. A. (1977). *Human information processing: An introduction to psychology*. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.
- Quartz Africa (2019) *Nigerian politicians are adopting new campaign tactics to reach voters directly.*
- Tan Cho W. Naturalization, Socialization, Participation: Immigrants and (Non-) Voting. *Journal of Politics*. 1999; 61(4): 1140–1155.
- Vicente, P.C. (2013) Is Vote-buying Effective? Evidence from a Field Experiment in West Africa. *The Economic Journal*. Viewed at <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/eoj.12086/pdf>.
- Weiner, B. (1979). A theory of motivation for some classroom experiences. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 71: 3–25.